The Weekly News Letter is published by authority and instruction of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is furnished weekly, free of cost, to all official labor and reform publications.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

801-809 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Entered as Second-class Matter, September 10, 1912, at Post-office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of August 24, 1912.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 2. NO. 27 WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 5, 1912. WHOLE NO. 79

IS A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING

Indianapolis, Oct. 5.—The International Typographical Union maintains its old age-pension upon a percentage basis, each member contributing one-half of one per cent upon his earnings, and each month the local union transmits to the International headquarters the percentage payments of the members. This system permits the International Typographical Union to arrive at the actual amount of money earned by the entire organization. In the report of President Lynch, submitted to the last convention at Cleveland, Ohio, the following interesting data was incorporated, showing the earnings of the membership and the increases as they occur year by year. For the year ending May 31, 1909, the aggregate earnings were $40,292,738, with a membership of 44,921. For the year ending May 31, 1910, the aggregate was $45,602,944, with an average paying membership of 47,848. For the year ending May 31, 1911, the aggregate was $49,770,968, with an average paying membership of 51,095. For the year ending May 31, 1912, the aggregate was $53,378,902, with an average paying membership of 53,807. The average earnings per member has maintained a steady increase likewise. The average earnings per member during 1909 were $897. The average in 1910, climbing to $952. In 1911 the earnings per member forged ahead until the average per member reached $974, while 1912 showed another tremendous increase to $992 per member per year. The International Typographical Union has maintained its existence by persistence and a strictly trade union policy, without any ruffles, furbelows, or other fancy fixin's. No attempt has ever been made to settle the problems concerning the Typographical Union by any fantastic programmes. While like every other organization it has its metaphysical dopsters, but the militant trade union principle is so firmly engrafted into the ethics of the organization that it has ever kept an even keel in the industrial waters. As shown by the figures quoted, which are not arrived at approximately, but are accurate to the minutest detail, it is revealed that as an investment the International Typographical Union stands as one of the biggest dividend paying organizations to its members, the history of this country or of any other country has ever seen.

HUGHES WINS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Representative William Hughes, a member of the labor group, has been successful in securing the nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey. Mr. Hughes has been the consistent advocate of labor legislation in the House, and was the author of the House amendment which, in a Republican House, was voted down, and was largely responsible for leaving at home many Republicans who voted against the amendment. During the consideration of the appropriation bill, caring for special legal expenses of the government, it was provided that a certain sum of money be set aside to prosecute the trusts under the Sherman anti-trust act. Mr. Hughes offered an amendment that none of the money to be appropriated should be used in prosecuting labor unions under the act referred to. Members of the dominant party at that time defeated the amendment. The American Federation of Labor in the following campaign issued millions of four-page leaflets simply detailing the vote in the House upon the Hughes amendment. As before stated, the members of labor organizations throughout the entire country responded in a magnificent manner and secured the defeat of a large number of labor's enemies. Mr. Hughes is one of the able men in Congress, and should the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, to be elected in November, be constituted of a majority of the members of the party to which Mr. Hughes is affiliated, he will be elected to the United States Senate, which seems very probable at this time. Should this occur labor will have for the first time a spokesman from its own ranks in the United States Senate.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Troy, N. Y., Oct 5.—A new local of Laundry Workers has been chartered in Chickasha, Okla. Locals of the same craft are being organized at Moorhead, Minn., Roundup, Mont., and Lethbridge, Canada. Good progress is being made in the re-organization of the trade in New York City, and the enforcement of the 54-hour bill for women and miners, which went into effect October 1, will materially assist the organizing programme among this class of workers. Information coming from various quarters of this State, says Charles F. Bailey, general secretary of the Laundry Workers' International Union, is to the effect that the unorganized women workers are receiving notice that they will be paid by the hour instead of by the week, which means that a reduction in wages is to occur among the unorganized women.

NEWSPAPER LAW VALID.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The United States Attorney General has given an opinion upon the publicity clause of the law passed by the last Congress, requiring publishers to furnish certain information twice a year to the Post-office Department. He states that the provision of the statute should be complied with to the extent which its language requires, but should not be extended beyond that language. The provision requires publications to report the name of the editor, managing editor, business managers, publishers, and average circulation. The purpose of this provision, it is said, was to secure from all publishers the fullest publicity as to the ownership and circulation of their publications.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR ALL.

Washington, Oct. 5.—It has practically been decided by the President to issue an executive order placing all fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. In the entire country there were 43,672 fourth-class postmasters on June 30, 1912. By the executive order issued by the President in July, 1908, all of the fourth-class postmasters in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin were placed in the civil service, comprising a total of 13,634 at that time. Those still without the service number 36,038. As to the first, second, and third-class postmasters, legislation by Congress would be required to place them under civil service regulations, but the President now has authority under certain definite limitations under competency and efficiency to put postmasters of the fourth class under the protection of the civil service rules.

COMMANDANTS TO CONFER.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The commandants of all the navy yards in the United States recently held a conference for the purpose of conferring on navy yard policies. This scheme was introduced by George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, as a means of promoting uniform management of navy yards. There have been several conferences of this nature within the past three years, the latest one being last May.

OBJECTS TO THE "FLINTS"

A conference of representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' International Association and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, held at Pittsburg, Pa., on April 20, 1912, reached an agreement adjusting their differences relative to jurisdiction. The agreement carried with it the withdrawal of the protest of the Bottle Blowers, on August 1 of this year against charter being issued to American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The protest was officially withdrawn on August 14, during the executive council meeting of the A. F. of L. On August 14, President Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, entered a protest to the executive council, under instructions of machinists' executive board, against a charter being issued to the Flints until an understanding was reached between these two organizations as to jurisdiction over mold making, which the machinists claimed is part of their work. Under the terms of the agreement the Bottle Blowers are bound to recognize Flint Mold Makers. The executive council instructed the officers at headquarters to arrange for a conference between the three organizations in interest at an early date, and bring about an understanding, to the end that a charter would be issued to the American Flint Glass Workers. A conference was held at A. F. of L. headquarters on September 22, with Secretary Morrison, representing the American Federation of Labor. This conference decided that President Hayes, of the Bottle Blowers, communicate with the executive board of the International Association of Machinists through their officer at headquarters, urging that the protest against the charter being issued be withdrawn. Vice President Conlon, of the I. A. of M., under date of October 1, officially notified the officers of the A. F. of L. that the executive board of the International Association of Machinists voted against complying with the request of the presidents of the two organizations to withdraw their protest against charter being issued to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

GET TOGETHER.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A conference was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on Monday, September 30, between representatives of the garment trades, John B. Lennon, E. J. Brais, and Thomas Sweeney, representing the tailors; T. A. Rickett and B. A. Larger, representing the United Garment Workers; A. Rosenberg, John A. Dyche, and S. Polakoff, representing the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Frank Morrison, representing the American Federation of Labor. The conference was called for the purpose of making an endeavor to bring about the amalgamation of the tailoring trades into one organization. The following understanding and agreement was reached:

"At a conference held in Washington, D C., September 30, 1912, by the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America to consider the best interests of the tailoring trade, it was finally decided that it is the opinion of the conference assembled that amalgamation of the three organizations into one should finally take place, and that in order to develop this idea to successful fruition we believe that as soon as practicable the headquarters of the three organizations should be in one city, and that there should be selected by each of the organizations in interest three members to meet conjointly at least once in three months, or as often as either of the organizations might call for a conference, to develop and work out a practical plan of amalgamation. On motion, it was agreed that the next conference be held at Rochester during the A. F. of L. convention at the call of President Richert, President Rosenberg, and Secretary Brais. It was further agreed that the representatives of each organization should submit to the next conference such plan or plans as they believed would assist in finally bringing about an amalgamation."

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIAL DISEASE.

Washington, Oct. 5.—"Tuberculosis is a social disease in the final analysis. It cannot be eradicated unless and until we have social justice." Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York, thus summed up the fight against the white plague in a paper entitled "Some Newer Problems in the Anti-Tuberculosis Warfare in the United States" before a recent session of the American Public Health Association. The doctor dealt largely with the tuberculosis problem as associated with the child labor question. He said that to separate the two problems is impossible; that the one is dependent to a very large extent on the other, and that until child labor conditions are rectified the warfare against tuberculosis must go on under a great handicap. "Child labor predisposes to tuberculosis. This does not apply exclusively to child labor in the factory. In many case child labor in the home is as bad as in the factory, and the danger from tuberculosis is just as great. Bovine tuberculosis is one of the most dangerous forms, particularly as regards the child. Seventy per cent of the deaths among children are from bovine tuberculosis, which recent experiences have proven conclusively is easily communicated from butter and other dairy products. The open air schools are invaluable in fighting this disease, but the plan should be applied to high schools and colleges, as well as grammar schools."

LABOR OF CHILDREN.

Washington, Oct. 5.—During the recent International Hygiene Congress, held in this city, Prof. Thomas Morgan Rotch, of the Harvard Medical College, stated that the labor of children should be adapted to the individual child, and if it has a physical development above the normal average it should be allowed to work in the class where this greater physical development is used, providing its mental conditions and requirements are above the average in the same proportion as its physical development. Miss Margaret McMillen, of the London School Board, stated that the confinement of growing boys and girls to a monotonous line of work makes it almost impossible for them to get any real enjoyment from life, even when they have a vacation. Among the monotonous child workers she cited newsboys, milk carriers, nurse girls, telephone girls, typists, shop assistants, forge workers, telegraphers, bakers' boys, and machinists' assistants. She said these kinds of work are producing new medical problems which must be met.

INDIANAPOLIS CHOSEN.

Washington, Oct. 5.—After a spirited contest the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners selected Indianapolis, Ind., as the city for the next convention, which will be held in 1914. San Francisco made a splendid fight, but Indianapolis carried off the prize.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION TAKES VIGOROUS ACTION ON "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM"

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—That the International Cigarmakers' Union cannot be swayed by illusory pronunciamentos or induced to accept abstract theories in the conduct of its affairs was evidenced by the action of the convention in dealing with a resolution committing the organization to so-called "industrial unionism." The champions of industrial unionism prescribe no boundary lines, but use the euphonious term with abandon. The cigarmakers in dealing with this "ism" took the only practical position possible, declaring in effect that the process of amalgamation must come in the orderly manner of evolution, allowing the unions of workmen the greatest freedom possible in reaching a state of solidarity. The declarations of the convention are emphatic, and were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

"The Cigarmakers' International Union of America declares that the American Trade Union Movement is one of constant growth, development, and expansion.

"The American Federation of Labor since its inception has been the most practical and beneficial general organization of the wage workers of the continent. It has taken cognizance of the constant change and transition in industry, and by every means within its power sought to influence and persuade, not only the organization of the unorganized workers, but the unity, solidarity, and fraternity of the organized workers, and stimulated further, by every means within its power, the necessity for closer co-operation, federation, and amalgamation of existing trades unions, to the end that each may be helpful to all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, that the grand army of organized labor cannot advance much further than its most backward column. It realizes the fact that the labor organizations are made up of human beings who are not cast in plastic molds or can be placed in rigid forms. It therefore must concede the largest amount of authority to be vested in the affiliated unions and their members, consistent with the general progress and the welfare of the entire wage working masses.

"The American Federation of Labor has organized central bodies in hundreds of cities, and State federations in nearly all the States in America. It has instituted large numbers of international unions and numberless local unions. It has developed the system of Industrial Departments in which the organized workers of the different crafts, trades, and callings are federated and which co-operate for the common protection and advancement of the interest of all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that there is still much to do, but it repudiates the insinuation which is implied by the term 'Industrial Unionism' as it is employed in antagonism to 'Trade Unionism.' The advocates of so-called 'Industrial Unionism' imply in their slogan that the trade unions are rigid and do not advance, develop, or expand, whereas the whole history of the trade union movement in the past thirty years has demonstrated beyond successful contradiction that there is not a day which passes in the trade union movement in America but which witnesses the highest and loftiest spirit of sacrifice in order to co-operate with our fellow workers for their interest and common uplift.

"The stigma which advocates of so-called 'Industrial Unionism' would attach to 'Trade Unionism' is of a par with the stigma which the enemies of organized labor apply to the union shop when they designate it as the 'closed shop.'

"In line with the historic, intelligent, and comprehensive attitude which the American Federation of Labor has pursued since its inception, and which the Cigarmakers' International Union has for itself and its delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor have advocated and pursued.

"The delegates to the forthcoming conventions of the A. F. of L. be and they are hereby instructed to continue to do all in their power to have the work of more thoroughly organizing the unorganized workers pursued to its fullest extent; to urge upon the organized workers a more thorough co-operation; to advocate amalgamation of organizations of kindred trades and callings to a more thorough federation of all organized labor, to the end that economic, political, moral, and social justice shall come to the toilers, the wealth producers of America."

NEWS OF GRANITE CUTTERS.

Milwaukee, Oct. 5.—The granite cutters in this city have been unorganized for many years. They have been drones in the union hive of their trade society and their trade conditions have been very poor. After several efforts by organizers of the Granite Cutters' Association they were recently organized with the assistance of Organizer Frank Weber, of that city. Immediately upon being organized, their employers began to discharge them, especially the officers, and as that was considered coercion and against the State law, the employers found themselves up against a practical application of a Wisconsin State regulation, prohibiting employers from coercing workmen from joining the union of their trade. Continued discharge of union men brought on a general strike and the strikers are now being supported from the defense fund of the Granite Cutters' Association with a strong possibility of the strike being won in a short time. Another local union has also been formed at Red Granite, Wis. This is the first organization of granite cutters in that locality. Much credit is given by the granite cutters' executive council to the organizers who succeeded in rounding up the nonunion men of that locality into a militant trade union. Organizer Eichelberger, of the American Federation of Labor, together with the business agent of the Philadelphia Granite Cutters, are making good progress in interesting the nonunion granite cutters of Reading and Kutztown, Pa., and vicinity, in the Granite Cutters' Association. This section of the country has been nonunion for over twelve years, and as the wage rate is over $1 a day below par and the working hours long, it is expected that results will soon be shown by an organization of granite cutters.

KIRBY FOR PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 5.—James Kirby, of Chicago, has been nominated for the presidency of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Kirby was elected president of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, at the time it was organized, and continued as its president until November, 1910. In that month the American Federation of Labor convention occurred, as well as the conventions of all the departments attached to the A. F. of L. Owing to the fact that the carpenters were suspended from the Building Trades Department on account of a jurisdiction dispute, Mr. Kirby retired, although had the carpenters remained in the department at that time Mr. Kirby undoubtedly would have succeeded himself as president. During Mr. Kirby's incumbency the Building Trades Department showed a splendid growth in numbers and effectiveness, due in large measure to the executive ability of the president of the department.

CAISSON DISEASE DESCRIBED.

Washington, Oct. 5.—During the sessions in this city of the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Dr. Seward Erdman, instructor in clinical surgery in Cornell University, presented a paper on "The Acute Effect of Caisson Disease." Dr. Erdman in part said: "Of all the occupational diseases following the train of advancing civilization none is of greater interest, none more dramatic in its manifestations, than the ofttimes tragic effect of the ills to which men are liable who work in compressed air. A man in all the vigor of health and strength descends to his daily task in the river tunnel, works his regular shift, ascends to the street and fifteen minutes later, without the slightest warning, is attacked with the most intense boring pains in the legs and abdomen, or he staggers and falls helpless to the ground paralyzed from the waist down." This disease is known by the name of "bends."

ANOTHER JUDGE RIGHT.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 5.—Picketing is legal, according to Judge Homer D. Dibell, of the District Court, who delivered his decision in the case of the Duluth Street Railway Company, which tried to stop alleged interference with its strike breaking employes by the use of a court injunction. The court held that the case presented was trivial and should have gone to the police department.

RAILWAY CARMEN NEWS.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5.—Secretary Weeks, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen recently made an extended trip into Western Canada and organized a new lodge at Brandon, Mont., and reorganized two lodges in another city. He reports that carmen in Western Canada are scarce and that the local lodges of the Brotherhood in that country are in a flourishing condition, and that carmen needing work can get it in the Northwest either on the British side or on this side of the line. Another local lodge has been formed at Ignace, Ontario.

HEWING TO LINE.

Baltimore, Oct. 5. — Tuesday, October 1, the delegates to the Cigarmakers' convention set apart for the discussion of a resolution which, if adopted, would have prohibited any of its officers or members from being actively associated with the National Civic Federation under penalty of a forfeiture of membership. The representatives of all the "isms" marshaled their forces for a final bombardment of the trade union idea of permitting men, although officers and members of labor organizations, to exercise the widest and fullest freedom in their association with institutions outside of the trade unions. From far and wide it had been heralded that the Cigarmakers' convention would put an everlasting quietus upon the liberty of the members of that organization to affiliate themselves with organizations which did not pass the muster of approval of all the devotees of the various "isms" which are recommended as a positive cure for all industrial ills. Delegate Barnes, ex-secretary of the National Socialist party, now the manager of the Debs Presidential campaign, led the "ism" forces in favor of the resolution, while Samuel Gompers, first vice president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, met the opposition in one of the stormiest debates that has ever occurred in any convention of the cigarmakers. When the vote was taken it showed that the representatives of the "isms" had been badly routed by the forces behind the trade union idea represented by Samuel Gompers. Upon the decision being announced, 95 being in favor of the restrictive resolution, while 253 voted against it, the convention gave vent to its pent-up feelings by cheering vociferously the result. The decision of the convention in this matter gives undisputed evidence that there is an overwhelming sentiment in the Cigarmakers' International Union to stand like adamant against the incorporation of any obnoxious freedom-restricting clauses in its constitution, in order that the feverish advocates of mythical theories may effusively discharge verbal volleys in the interest of some political party over the backs of trade unionists. This decision will have a wholesome influence in directing the attention of "ism" followers to the fact that a trade union organization, while having the right to demand obedience of its members in the matter of wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, and trade regulations, it has no right to restrict the activities of its members agreeable to some complex political creed.

LABOR'S LOSS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The press dispatches of October 2 contain the sad news that Carl C. Anderson, of Fostoria, Ohio, was instantly killed when an automobile in which he was riding overturned near that city. Carl Anderson was a member of the House of Representatives, having been elected to the Sixty-first Congress and re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress, and was a candidate for re-election in the coming November. He was an earnest and consistent advocate of all labor measures, being a prominent member of the labor group in Congress, having been affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians for many years. The death of Carl Anderson is a distinct loss to the labor group, he having always been active and ready to do his full duty toward all measures affecting the interests of labor that came before the House of Representatives. He was in the vigor of his manhood, being not quite thirty-five years of age. The labor movement of this country in the sad death of Carl Anderson has sustained a distinct loss.

THE BI-MONTHLY SETTLEMENT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—An examination of the sales sheets on bar iron for the months of July and August, made at the meeting of the representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Western Bar Iron Association, and the Amalgamated Association, held recently in the offices of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, show that the average price was on a $1.55 basis. This will increase the puddling rate from $5.35 a ton to $6 for September and October, and there will be a proportionate advance in the finishing departments. The sheet and tin plate rates will also be on the basis of this scale.

REFUSE TO INSTRUCT.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—During the convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union, a resolution was introduced instructing the delegates to the American Federation of Labor in reference to the election of officers in the later body by the referendum. The resolutions committee reported that "the resolution was unnecessary and perversive of the purpose which it purported to favor, and added: "The Cigarmakers' International Union has for many years been committed to the initiative and referendum, and its delegates to the convention have consistently worked for the application of these principles in the governmental affairs of our country, and the application of that principle to the organizations of labor. The American Federation of Labor is, as its name implies, not an organization, but a federation of organizations, in which each affiliated organization has its sovereignty and self-government fully guaranteed. It is a question, therefore, as to whether the American Federation of Labor can enforce, if it should adopt the initiative and referendum in the election of the officers of the American Federation of Labor. However, at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council was authorized and directed to make an investigation of the feasibility and practicability of inaugurating the election of the officers thereof by the system of the initiative and referendum; that duty, we are informed, the executive council is performing, and ascertaining the fullest information, and will make its report to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Rochester, November, 1912. The delegates of the Cigarmakers' International Union materially aided at the Atlanta convention in securing the passage of the resolution for the investigation, and it is the opinion of this committee that the delegates of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America should be uninstructed as to the course they should pursue, basing their judgment and action upon the facts which the investigation shall disclose as presented to the Rochester convention." The committee's report, after a thorough discussion, was sustained by a vote of 217 to 98.

CARPENTERS' NOTES.

Washington, Oct. 5.—During the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners a proposition to levy an assessment of 25 cents per quarter per member, recommended by President Huber, for a period of two years was concurred in. The convention adopted as minimum dues of 75 cents per month for beneficial members and 50 cents a month for semi-beneficial members. The convention authorized a donation of $50 per month for a term of one year to the National Women's Trade Union League for organizing purposes, providing assurances are given that the women are to be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. "Industrial Unionism" was the topic of a resolution and the convention concurred in the committee's report, which was unfavorable.

TO DEFEND CARPENTERS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, meeting in Washington, authorized the executive committee to vote funds for the employment of counsel to defend S. P. Meadows, of Indianapolis, and Hiram Cline, of Muncie, Ind., two carpenters, indicted in connection with the McNamara case. It was provided that the families of these men will receive $4 a day each during the trial, or until they can secure employment. According to General Secretary Duffy, the innocence of the two men mentioned has been established without doubt, and evidence to this effect will be produced at the trial in Indianapolis, which is now in progress.

LABOR'S BILL FAVORED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The industrial accident commission, appointed by Gov. Tener to provide a workmen's compensation act, will recommend the bill approved by the State Federation of Labor so it is stated, which provides that all compensation shall be paid direct by the employer to the employe. The commission has given those in favor, as well as those opposed a hearing upon the question. The preponderance of arguments favored the direct compensation plan, which imposes upon the employer personal liability for all compensatory claims of employes.

BLACKSMITHS ISSUE CHARTERS.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Secretary William F. Kramer, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, states that charters have been issued for new local unions at Edmonton, Canada, and Tacoma, Wash. He also reports that there is greater activity among the blacksmiths than for many months, and that the prospects for securing many new local unions is exceedingly bright.

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT VIEW

Toledo, Oct. 5.—Under the caption, "Slowly Uniting," the Toledo Union Leader, of which James Egan is editor, had the following editorial in a recent issue, and is pertinent at this time: "Some people act as though unity of workers can be brought about by press agents, feverishly worded resolutions, and fad-seeking lecturers, who would have us believe that by some hocus-pocus can workers be seized by the slack of the trousers and yanked into the promised land. So our friends busy themselves in explaining the blue prints which indicate every new form of unionism. In the meantime, union officials and thinking members of the rank and file are doing their best to remove obstacles which the limelight boys glibly pass over, because it affords them no opportunity for publicity. The latest to report progress along these lines is the clothing industry. These workers quietly announce that a conference will be held in Washington, September 30, to evolve a unity plan, which has been urged for the past ten years. The crafts involved are the Garment Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Journeymen Tailors. It is hoped that later the Textile Workers, the Hatters, and the Furriers will be included. Here we have the A. F. of L. plan of unity. These workers are getting together just as fast as their intelligence permits. But they are doing so INSIDE their organization, which they hold to and develop, instead of abandoning it for some uncertainty. It's easy to see what SHOULD be done, but its another thing to DO it. That's where our movement differs from the lad who simply howls his head off crying for something that will only come to him through years of hard work."

WORKERS DISSATISFIED.

London, Oct. 5.—Opinion in regard to the public telephone service since the transfer of the old national system to the general post-office which took place at the beginning of the year, is by no means unanimous. A representative of the Telephone Employes' Union at the British Trades Congress, stated that the government in some cases had actually increased the hours of labor. The operators, for example, he said, whose work entails a considerable amount of nervous strain, worked forty-five hours weekly under the old regime, and that they are now working, or can be compelled to work, forty-eight hours a week. The same rule, he added, applies to the electrical staff in Glasgow and the maintenance staff in London. As regards the question of wages, it was proposed by the department that men who hitherto enjoyed a maximum of 50s were transferred to grades in which the maximum was 45s, which they considered were equivalent to those in which the men were placed prior to the transfer. The Postmaster General assured the employes prior to the transfer of the telephone companies to the government that no employe should suffer as a result of the transfer. Under a recent proposal an annual increase of wages is provided, being 1s 6d, as against 2s 6d received in innumerable instances under the private ownership of telephone companies.

RAILROAD LIMITS SPEED.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced that orders have been issued restricting the maximum speed of all passenger trains, under any circumstances, at any point on the system, east and west of Pittsburg, to seventy miles per hour. In addition, other regulations have been promulgated, with reference to speed restrictions on curves. An investigation of the conditions on each division of the Pennsylvania system has developed the fact that the present schedules, with but few exceptions, will not be affected by the speed restrictions when trains are being operated on time. The Pennsylvania Special, the eighteen-hour train from New York to Chicago, so it is stated, will be run as a twenty-hour train. The reason assigned for these changes is that an effort is being made to reduce to a minimum the number of accidents.

TAKES UP COST OF COAL.

Washington, Oct. 5. — In compliance with the resolution which passed the House of Representatives in the early part of August, Commissioner of Labor Neill has ordered an investigation of the causes of the high cost and short supply of antharcite coal in New York and New England. The investigation, it is stated, will practically deal with a report on the relations of the increases of wages to the miners affecting the price of that commodity. It is asserted by the Pennsylvania officials of the United Mine Workers of America that there is no necessity of a scarcity of coal in New York nor New England, and that quantities are now being stored near Landigville, Pa., sufficient to last New York City all winter. The investigation ordered is intended to cover the coal situation thoroughly and dwell on all phases of the industry.

MAINTENANCE MEN.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—President A. B. Lowe, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, writes the News Letter that his organization has been successful in securing a substantial increase on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, as well as a good set of working rules. A splendid increase in wages for both foremen and section men on the Carolina and North Western in Virginia has also been secured, the schedule being for the employes in the track department. President Lowe closes his communication by saying: "This year has been one of the best we have ever had and not a single month has failed to bring some good news of a schedule received or a schedule formerly in effect revised and always with the rates going upward."

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A correspondent from Providence, R. I., says: "The State Federation has appointed a nonpartisan political committee, and that committee is forming a State-wide movement to look after the interests of organized labor, according to the plan as laid down by the A. F. of L. Little interest has been taken in the past along these lines, and the result is that little labor legislation has been enacted in this city. The workmen's compensation law secured at the last session of the Legislature went into effect on the first day of October."

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—During the year 1911 President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, together with system committees, succeeded in successfully negotiating thirty-seven schedules, including increases in wages and betterment of conditions. For the first six months of the year 1912 forty-one schedules have been secured. The comparison shows, as indicated, that the telegraphers are more than doubling the record made last year.

WEST VIRGINIA IS AROUSED

Washington, Oct. 5.—The following circular, just issued, is self-explanatory, and is signed by prominent citizens of the State of West Virginia, namely: William M. O. Dawson, O. J. Morrison, Rev. Father Thomas H. Collins, F. E. Smart, Thomas Cairns, Samuel B. Montgomery, and O. K. Robinson.

"To the Citizens of West Virginia, Greeting: The highest purpose of all good American citizens ought to be the conservation of the liberties guaranteed by the organic law of our republic. It is self-evident that a nation can be no greater than the standard of its citizenship, and the greatest patriot of this day is he who labors to keep inviolate the Constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press, and lawful assemblage. The best citizen is he who raises his voice in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed, and who endeavors through economic and political effort to develop a better manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a happier childhood—the greatest assets of a great nation. It is a matter of extreme regret to all thinking and patriotic citizens that a most unhappy state of affairs exists in our beloved State, rising indeed to an actual and alarming state of warfare, growing out of the strike of the coal miners in the counties of Fayette and Kanawha. We believe that there is urgent need for action by our Legislature in the shape of just and well considered laws respecting the relations of employers and employees. The consideration of such legislation heretofore has been pervented by a powerful nonpartisan lobby, which is the invisible government, and which has been able to defeat all such legislation. This nonpartisan lobby has exercised its sinister power so effectually and so viciously that practically all community of interest between employer and employee has been destroyed. It is evident that there can never be industrial peace in West Virginia until there is industrial justice. The power to make laws must be shifted from this invisible, sinister government to the visible and rightful government ordained by the people. Therefore, we hereby issue this call for a State convention of the citizens of West Virginia to meet in the hall of the House of Delegates, in the State Capitol, at Charleston, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, October 10, 1912, for the purpose of considering the subject of promoting peace and justice between labor and capital, employer and employee, and to discuss the following subjects, namely: (a) The guard system. (b) The rights and duties of labor unions. (c) The right to peaceably assemble and discuss conditions of employment and the wage scale. (d) Workmen's liability and compensation acts. (e) The conferring of additional power upon the Governor to enforce the law, especially the power to remove officers who fail to do their duty. (f) The initiative and referendum, and also the recall. (g) Woman and child labor. (h) Minimum wage. Representation in this convention shall include representatives from civic and commercial bodies, fraternal societies, farmers, granges, and associations, churches and trade unions. We earnestly invite the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who have at heart the welfare of our State and the good of society generally."

FREE DELIVERY IN TOWNS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—It is given out that the Postmaster General is to establish an experimental carrier service in towns and villages having post-offices of the second and third class and not entitled to free delivery service. Congress has appropriated $100,000 to enable postmasters to employ the necessary assistance to deliver the mail in such communities, the amount to be expended at any one office not to exceed $1,800 a year, and the Postmaster General is authorized to prescribe the regulations. This measure was advocated by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. The delivery of mail by carrier is now confined to cities having a population of 100,000 or more, or annual receipts of at least $10,000. A carrier system is operated in 1,541 cities, serving an urban population of 45,000,000. The rural carrier service covers 42,000 routes, delivering mail to 20,000,000. This leaves between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 people who reside in villages and small town without carrier service.

FLIERS ASKING MORE PAY.

Washington, Oct. 5.—As a result of the numerous fatalities which have occurred among the aviators during the recent past the War Department is having difficulty in obtaining available officers for service in the aviation school. Officers who engage in army aeronautics have had their life and accident insurance policies canceled by the companies, and are given no higher rank or increased pay for the daily risk of their lives. Because of this army officers generally are unwilling to assume the extra risk, not only for themselves, but for those dependent upon them. Their compensation is the same as an officer of the line, who is not forced to assume any risk of their lives in time of peace. In Europe army officers who engage in aviation are given a higher grade and their pay is increased from 100 per cent to 300 per cent. Should one of the army officers now in the aero corps be killed his family would receive but a few dollars under the present pension law. The family of a lieutenant killed in operating an army flying machine would receive a pension of but $13 a month for the widow and $2 a piece for the children. For this reason married officers would not consider the detail and it has been ordered that no married officer be selected.

"OCEAN AUTOMOBILE."

New York, Oct. 5.—A ship doing duty upon the high seas and deriving its motive power exclusively from oil is on exhibition at the Hamburg-American Line pier. She is called the "ocean automobile." The ship's name is Christian X. This vessel is propelled by compressed air and crude oil, highly expanded, hitting a piston. The ship is 370 feet in length and 52 feet beam, and can carry 7,400 tons, and has a capacity of 1,000 tons of oil, and can thus travel for 100 days without touching anywhere to replenish.

BOTH SIDES STUBBORN.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Both parties to the controversy between the Southern Railroads and their trainmen refuse to make any concessions up to this time on the questions at issue. Mediators operating under the Erdman act have been endeavoring to secure a settlement of some kind, but up to this time their efforts have been futile.

MILWAUKEE CONVENTIONS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Operative Plasterers and Iron Molders are both in regular convention sessions in Milwaukee, Wis. No reports have reached headquarters of the American Federation of Labor relative to any of the actions taken by the conventions.

"THE TRADE UNION IS THE THING"

By GRANT HAMILTON

—Without Any Apology to Shakespeare

Trade unions, organizations composed exclusively of workmen engaged in useful labor, arose as the result of onerous conditions imposed by employers and accentuated by the ever increasing desire to make still further profit upon the product of the toil of workmen. The struggle to raise the skilled and unskilled laborer above the absolute necessity line has been intense, and the history of all working peoples has been one replete with the sacrifice and self-abnegation of the blazers of the trail which has led to improved industrial conditions.

The nineteenth century witnessed the firm establishment in every country of the civilized world economic movements by the working people. Arrayed against the organized effort of workmen stands a minority of the total population, but lying between the two sections mentioned is that great strata of society, the unorganized and apathetic, called the public. Environment, previous and present conditions of life, workmen inured to deprivation, ignorance of the rights to which man is justly entitled, cautiousness impregnating the minds of unorganized workers owing to the thin partition between penurious living and actual want, hereditary helplessness and an inability to conceive the possibility of at least a partial control of industrial conditions, presents in a meager way the problem which confronts the apostles of the trade union creed.

The scheme of nature does not include in its curriculum a state of perfection. That state is but the mythical standard toward which indefatigable effort is directed for the purpose of enthusing the latent qualities of individuals into an active and impelling force against the wrongs which exist.

The trade union is constructed of unpolished material and squares to the needs of every workman. Fretwork and other embellishments are conspicuous by their absence. In the programme of the trade union there is no mysterious legendry. Practicability is the chief characteristic. The ownership of man in himself constitutes the groundwork upon which the philosophy of associated effort is founded. The right to sell labor at the highest price is a business proposition and not sentimental. There is no sentimentality on the part of the butcher in selling a beefsteak at 20 cents per pound. Organization and combinations in various forms envelop the entire commercial world, with but the single end in view—to obtain for the product of labor the highest attainable price and to reduce the labor cost to the very lowest minimum. The difference between the combined cost of raw material with labor cost added and the selling price of the finished product constitutes the manufacturers' profit. The organizations of commerce are continually seeking to make this margin larger. Commerce to-day is in a high state of organization, and it is this fact alone that makes possible the tremendous profits reaped by organized business.

If this condition obtains in the business world, it alone is sufficient reason why workmen should follow the same course and organize. The individual in industry to-day is but an atom, incapable of accomplishing anything in behalf of himself. Complete and effective organization is essential in dealing with any economic question. The workman of to-day is rarely known by name by his employer. He is but a segment in the great cog of industry, and his weak cry of distress is unheard by the great captains of industry, and, if heard, he is quietly dropped from the pay roll.

In dealing with an adversary in the industrial field it is good business policy to adopt the same weapons for defense as does the employer. If the employer by organization with other employers, or if a combination of men can fix and control the price of various commodities, so also can the workmen by a similar combination among themselves fix the price and conditions of labor. Students of human activity, as well as the public generally, realize that in this age of constantly changing methods in industry, with the rapid advance of labor saving devices, coupled with the tightening of the lines which bind vast commercial enterprises, that workmen, in self-defense, must combine to meet this growing power that they may meet the employer on more equal terms. With strong organizations of laborers they will be able to traffic with their employers and have a voice in the establishment of wage scales and conditions of labor.

The Steel Trust to-day is the monarch of the industrial field in the iron trade of commerce. Its employes are unorganized, and the steel organization, the most perfect yet devised, is absolute master of the labor market. The price paid to labor is that which the Steel Trust determines, while the workmen must accept what it offers or seek other employment.

Employes of the trust work long hours and receive low wages. But this condition only exists because the workmen themselves do not pursue the same methods as does the Steel Trust. If the workmen employed by the steel concern were to organize unions and fix the price of labor the wages of workmen would rise, hours would be lessened, and the conditions of labor would be improved.

There is to-day a shortage of steel workers. The Steel Trust wants more men. But it does not want to pay any more wages than is absolutely necessary.

That's in accordance with modern business methods. Then, Mr. Workman, why don't you adopt modern business methods? Why don't you organize and fix the price of the labor you have to sell?

The history of the steel combine is one long story of injustice to its workmen. It seeks to retain in its employ the tongues of the earth. The Hungarian, Slavonian, Lithuanian, Polish, Italian, Austrian, Portuguese, Greek, Belgians, and many other nationalities are intermingled in the Steel Trust plants. This is done with a purpose in view. The trust is no respector of nationalities, but it does know that every race has its racial characteristics, and upon this it depends to keep its workmen from making common cause with one another. These employes have come from lands where oppression reigns, and until the oppressed foreign workmen become awakened and learn that they have rights which can be protected by their own efforts in this country the steel organization will continue its oppression. The workmen in this country have a sovereign right to unite for their mutual protection and defense on the industrial field. And there is only one way in which this protection can be secured.

The trade union method is the only sure one for the workmen.

The American Federation of Labor, the greatest and most effective federation of laboring men the world has even seen, cares not what may be the tongue spoken by workmen, it extends the right hand of fellowship to them and asks that they make common cause with all other workmen in the great cause of humanity. America is the asylum for the oppressed of the earth, but if it is to continue to be a safe harbinger for the peoples of the Old World, those who come here to secure relief must assume their share of the responsibility. That responsibility includes the organization of trade unions to successfuly resist the encroachments of greed. The backbone of this country is composed of citizens whose ancestry were the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in foreign climes. The progeny of the newly arrived foreigner will be the mainstay of this county in the next generation.

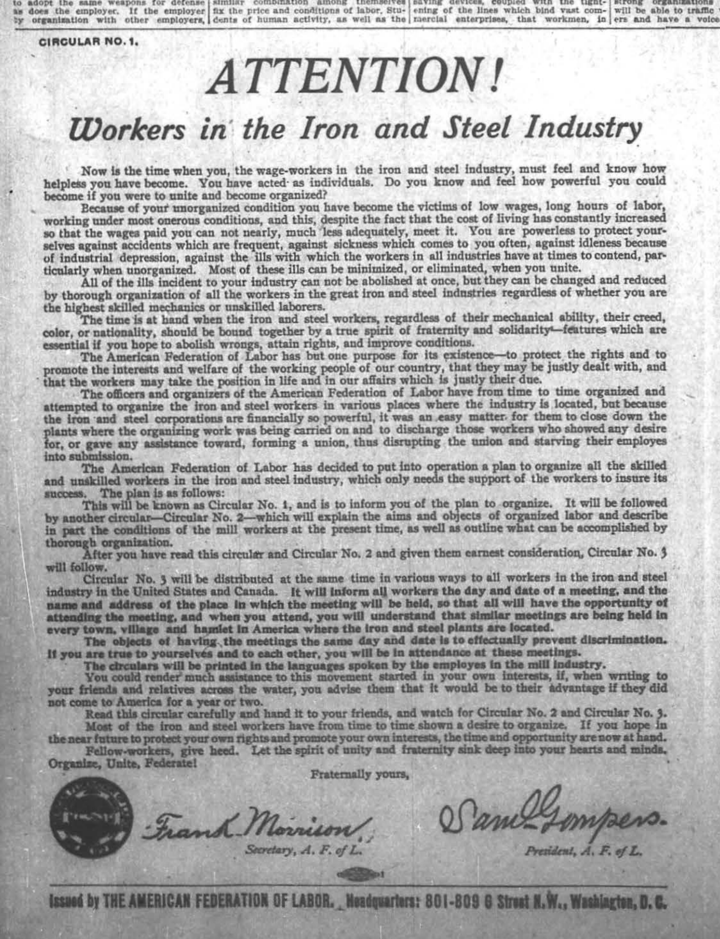
The trade unions have made history. They have demonstrated that the wages of workmen can be increased—they have done it times without number. This is not theory, but actual results.

During the year just past the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with a membership of 200,000, secured increases in wages of its members averaging over 38 cents per day for one year. The entire cost to the man who received this increase was approximately 3 cents per day.

If there is any other evidence needed, the inquiring workman, indeed, must be a confirmed skeptic. The history of the entire trade union movement is similar to that of the carpenters. It is one long and continued story of achievements, and with this splendid record to their credit the trade unions are still more vigorously than ever before endeavoring to spread the gospel of their creed to the yet unorganized, urging the wage-earner to assume his part in the great army marching toward industrial emancipation.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Back row—D. A. Hayes, James O'Connell, Wm. D. Huber, Henry B. Perham, John R. Alpine, Joseph F. Valentine. Front row—John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, Samuel Gompers, J. B. Lennon, James Duncan.



CIRCULAR NO. 1.

ATTENTION!

Workers in the Iron and Steel Industry

Now is the time when you, the wage-workers in the iron and steel industry, must feel and know how helpless you have become. You have acted as individuals. Do you know and feel how powerful you could become if you were to unite and become organized?

Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, working under most onerous conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has constantly increased so that the wages paid you can not nearly, much less adequately, meet it. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against idleness because of industrial depression, against the ills with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. Most of these ills can be minimized, or eliminated, when you unite.

All of the ills incident to your industry can not be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers in the great iron and steel industries regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or unskilled laborers.

The time is at hand when the iron and steel workers, regardless of their mechanical ability, their creed, color, or nationality, should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve conditions.

The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence—to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of the working people of our country, that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may take the position in life and in our affairs which is justly their due.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the iron and steel workers in various places where the industry is located, but because the iron and steel corporations are financially so powerful, it was an easy matter for them to close down the plants where the organizing work was being carried on and to discharge those workers who showed any desire for, or gave any assistance toward, forming a union, thus disrupting the union and starving their employes into submission.

The American Federation of Labor has decided to put into operation a plan to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in the iron and steel industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure its success. The plan is as follows:

This will be known as Circular No. 1, and is to inform you of the plan to organize. It will be followed by another circular—Circular No. 2—which will explain the aims and objects of organized labor and describe in part the conditions of the mill workers at the present time, as well as outline what can be accomplished by thorough organization.

After you have read this circular and Circular No. 2 and given them earnest consideration, Circular No. 3 will follow.

Circular No. 3 will be distributed at the same time in various ways to all workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States and Canada. **It will inform all workers the day and date of a meeting, and the name and address of the place in which the meeting will be held, so that all will have the opportunity of attending the meeting, and when you attend, you will understand that similar meetings are being held in every town, village and hamlet in America where the iron and steel plants are located.**

The objects of having the meetings the same day and date is to effectually prevent discrimination. If you are true to yourselves and to each other, you will be in attendance at these meetings.

The circulars will be printed in the languages spoken by the employes in the mill industry.

You could render much assistance to this movement started in your own interests, if, when writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

Read this circular carefully and hand it to your friends, and watch for Circular No. 2 and Circular No. 3.

Most of the iron and steel workers have from time to time shown a desire to organize. If you hope in the near future to protect your own rights and promote your own interests, the time and opportunity are now at hand.

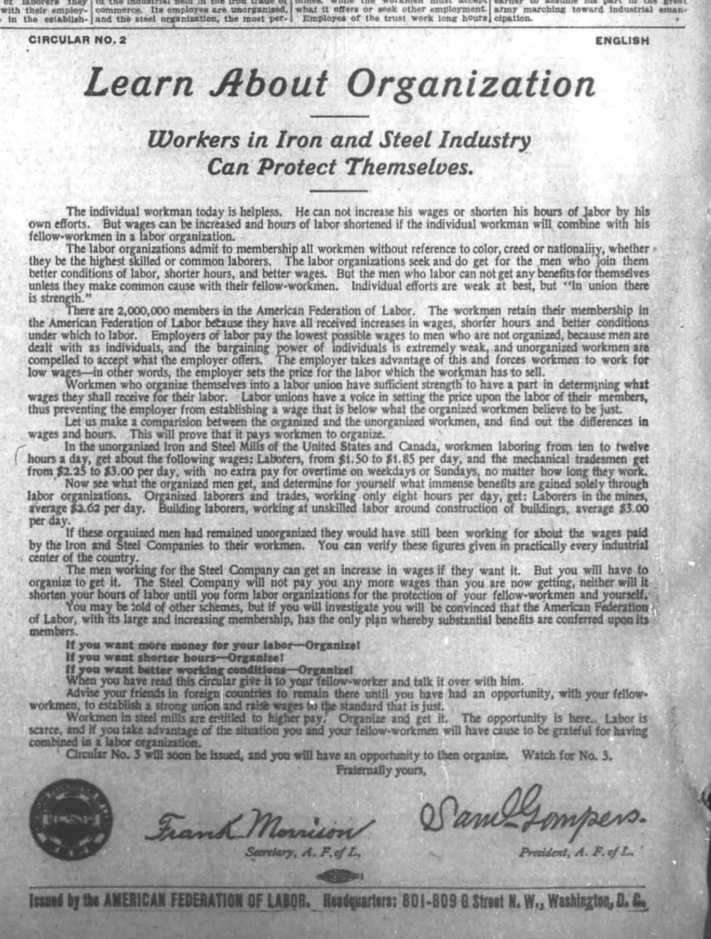
Fellow-workers, give heed. Let the spirit of unity and fraternity sink deep into your hearts and minds. Organize, Unite, Federate!

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Saml Gompers.
President, A. F. of L.

Issued by THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Headquarters: 801-809 G Street N.W., Washington, D. C.



CIRCULAR NO. 2

ENGLISH

Learn About Organization

Workers in Iron and Steel Industry Can Protect Themselves.

The individual workman today is helpless. He can not increase his wages or shorten his hours of labor by his own efforts. But wages can be increased and hours of labor shortened if the individual workman will combine with his fellow-workmen in a labor organization.

The labor organizations admit to membership all workmen without reference to color, creed or nationality, whether they be the highest skilled or common laborers. The labor organizations seek and do get for the men who join them better conditions of labor, shorter hours, and better wages. But the men who labor can not get any benefits for themselves unless they make common cause with their fellow-workmen. Individual efforts are weak at best, but "In union there is strength."

There are 2,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor. The workmen retain their membership in the American Federation of Labor because they have all received increases in wages, shorter hours and better conditions under which to labor. Employers of labor pay the lowest possible wages to men who are not organized, because men are dealt with as individuals, and the bargaining power of individuals is extremely weak, and unorganized workmen are compelled to accept what the employer offers. The employer takes advantage of this and forces workmen to work for low wages—in other words, the employer sets the price for the labor which the workman has to sell.

Workmen who organize themselves into a labor union have sufficient strength to have a part in determining what wages they shall receive for their labor. Labor unions have a voice in setting the price upon the labor of their members, thus preventing the employer from establishing a wage that is below what the organized workmen believe to be just.

Let us make a comparision between the organized and the unorganized workmen, and find out the differences in wages and hours. This will prove that it pays workmen to organize.

In the unorganized Iron and Steel Mills of the United States and Canada, workmen laboring from ten to twelve hours a day, get about the following wages: Laborers, from $1.50 to $1.85 per day, and the mechanical tradesmen get from $2.25 to $3.00 per day, with no extra pay for overtime on weekdays or Sundays, no matter how long they work.

Now see what the organized men get, and determine for yourself what immense benefits are gained solely through labor organizations. Organized laborers and trades, working only eight hours per day, get: Laborers in the mines, average $2.62 per day. Building laborers, working at unskilled labor around construction of buildings, average $3.00 per day.

If these organized men had remained unorganized they would have still been working for about the wages paid by the Iron and Steel Companies to their workmen. You can verify these figures given in practically every industrial center of the country.

The men working for the Steel Company can get an increase in wages if they want it. But you will have to organize to get it. The Steel Company will not pay you any more wages than you are now getting, neither will it shorten your hours of labor until you form labor organizations for the protection of your fellow-workmen and yourself.

You may be told of other schemes, but if you will investigate you will be convinced that the American Federation of Labor, with its large and increasing membership, has the only plan whereby substantial benefits are conferred upon its members.

If you want more money for your labor—Organize!

If you want shorter hours—Organize!

If you want better working conditions—Organize!

When you have read this circular give it to your fellow-worker and talk it over with him.

Advise your friends in foreign countries to remain there until you have had an opportunity, with your fellow-workmen, to establish a strong union and raise wages to the standard that is just.

Workmen in steel mills are entitled to higher pay. Organize and get it. The opportunity is here. Labor is scarce, and if you take advantage of the situation you and your fellow-workmen will have cause to be grateful for having combined in a labor organization.

Circular No. 3 will soon be issued, and you will have an opportunity to then organize. Watch for No. 3.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Saml Gompers.
President, A. F. of L.

Issued by the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Headquarters: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULARAS NO. 1

LITHUANIAN

PASARGA!

CELEŹIES IR PLIENO IŚDARBYSTES DARBININKAI!

Dabar tai yra laikas kada jus geleźies ir plieno iśdarbystes darbininkai turiti fausti ir źinoti kaip silpni jus pastojote. Jus tik dar bavotes pavinieni. Ar jus źinote ir atjaućiate tai kaip galingi jus gale tuniet pastoti jei susivienytumete ir susior ganizuotumete?

Kad delto nie esate susiorganizave jus pastojete vergais maźos mokesties, ilgę volandę darbo; dirbdami prie sloginancią siu są lygięr, ir rai nezinvint ant to kad islaidos gyvenimo nuolat pisididino ir kad uzmokestis iś tos prieźastles suvisai nera užtektinas. Nuo nelaimingą atsitikinne kurie yra labai tankus, nuo ligos kuri nuolat jus atlanko, nuo bedarbin kurios pacina iś priźasties unpuolimo iśdarbystes, nuo skansinu, su kuriais darbininkai laikas nuo laiko visose iždarbystese turi susypaźinti, jus neturite jokios pojegos kad save apsangoti, ypatingai del to kad ne esate susiorganisavę. Beveik visus śinos skausinus butą galima sumazinti, ar suvisai prasalinti tirint tarp savę susivienijimą.

Visas biaurunnis, kurie visad randosc poie jus iśdarbyśein, nera galima prośalinti iśsyk, bet galima juos permainyti, susianrinti su pagalba stiprios organizacijos visa geležies ir plieno didžiose iždarbystese arbibinkai nepaisant aut to ar jus esate laba gabus mekanikai ar tik poprasti darbininkai.

Ateina lakos kada geležies ir plieno dirbtuvię darbininkai, nepaisant aut ją išsilavinimo darbe, ju tikeimo, jus spalvos ar tautos, tureta buti susijunge tikru broliśku jansemi ir vienybe, tai yra, dalikois be kurių nera galima opsieiti, jeigu turite vilti panaikinti skriandos, ganti tiesos ir pagerinti buvi.

Amerikos Darbine Sąjungo delei savo gyvavimo turitik vieną mierę, toi gra, apsangoti tiesas ir rupinties musu śalies darbinenku luomos laba, kad su fais butą apsieita teisingai ir kad darbinen kai gautu ta vietą gyvenime ir reikalnose salies kuri jems teisingai priguli.

Amerikos Darbines Sąjungos viřsinenkai ir organizatoriai loikas uno laiko organizavo ir megino suorganizuoti geležies ir plieno dirgtuvie darbinenkas tose vietose kur tos iždarbystes randasi, bet iš prečzasties to kad geležies ir plieno iždarbysćia korporacijos yra teipturtingos pinigiśkai kad joms buvo labai lengva uždoryti tas dirbruvias kuriose organizavimos prosidedovo ir paleis ti tuos darbininkus, kurie iśreiśke nora ar gelbejo prie isteigimo unijos, ir tokin budu, iśardidomi unije, su pagalba bado, priverćia darbininkus posidnoti.

Amerikos Darbine Sąjungo nusprende suorganizuoti visus iślavintus ir neiślavintus darbininkus geleźies ir plieno iždarbytreje ir jog ta laimingai atsiekti je reikalonja darbininką pritarimo. Mieris yra toks:

Sis roštas bus źinomas kaipo cirkularas No. 1 ir jis yra laidziamos kad delto supažindinti jus kokin budu turiti susiorganizuoti. Po jam iśeis cirkularas No. 2, kuris iśaiśkins suorganizuotą darbininką mierins ir siekins ir iśaiśkins is dalies sąligas po kuriomis darbininkai dirba dabar, ir nurodins ko je gali dosiekti per tvirta susiorganizavimą.

Po perskaitinnii śito ir cirkularas No. 2 ir apsvarsćius juos su otyda, iśeis cirkularas No. 3 Cirkularas No. 3 bus iždalintos ivairiais budais visiems geležies ir plieno dirbtuvią darbininkoms vienu ir tuopaciu laika Suvienitose Valstijose ir Kanadoje. Jis praneś visiems darbininkoms susirinkimo dieną ir laiką ir vietos varda ir adresą kuri oje tas susirinkimos bus laikomos, tep kad visi turetę progą atsilankyti ant susirinkimą. Jus kada susirinksite jus suprosite kad teip pat toki susirinkimai yra laikomi kas vieňame mieste, kalme ir kaimelije, kur tik randosi geleźies ir plieno dirbtuves Amerikoje! Susirinkimai atsinus tą paće dię ir laik delto kad neatsirastą maźiansio nesusipratimo.

Jei geidžiate gero san ir vienas kitam jus ateisit aut śia susirinkimą.

Cirkularas spansdinti tokiose kalbose kurios supranta dirbtuvią darbininkai.

Jus galetumet gana dag pogelbeti śiame judejimi pradetame del jus paćiu labo jei rośydami drangams ir gyminems anapus jurią parodavintumete jems nekeliant i Amerika per vieną ar du metu, nes tai bus del ja paćie nandos.

Skaityk śitą cirkularas su atyda ir podnok ję savo dragams ir lauk cirkularas No. 2 ir cirkularas No. 3.

Beneik visi geleźies ir plieno dirbtuvią darbininkai iśreiśke nora susiorganisuoti. Jei jus tikites i trumpą laik apsangoti savotiesas ir pagelbeti savo reikalams dabar tai atejo laikas ir proga.

Brolioi darbininkai posivaktuokit. Tai jansams susivienijimo ir broliśkumo i sikunija jus śyrdise ir mintise.

Organizuokites, Vieninkites, ris[illegible] i sąjungas!

Broliśkai jusu,

Frank Morrison
Roštininks A. D. S.

Saml Gompers.
Pirmsedis Amerikos Darbines Sojungo.

IŚLEIDO AMERIKOS DARBINE SOJUNGO, 801-809 "G" ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIRKULARAS NO. 2

LITHUANIAN

SUPROSKITE ORGANIZACIJĘ

Geležies ir plieno išdarbystes darbininkai gali savę apsangotipate

Kas pavienis darbininkas yro be jokios pogelbos. Jis negali su savo pajega pakelti savo mokesti, ar patrumpinti darbo valandos. Bet yro galima pokelti moke sti w sutrumpinti darbo valandos, jei pavieniai darbininkai susijungo i dabininką organizację.

Darbininką organizacijos priima i sanarystę visokius darbininkus, nežiurint kokios je spalvoś, tikejimo ar tantos, ar toi je kolabjanse išsilavinę savo amate ar lik paprosti darbininkai. Darbininką organizacijos megina ir joms posiseka pogerinti darbosąlygas, sutrumpinti volandos ir ganti geresnę mokesti visiems vyroms kurie priguli pri organozacijos. Bet potęs darbininkai to visko atsiekti negali, jei je nesusijungia su kitais darbininkais. Pavienią meginimai niors ir geriansi, visgi yra silpai, bet "Vienybeje yra galybe."

Prie Amerikos Darbininkai Sojungos priguli du millijonai sąnarią. Delto darbininkai priguli prie Amerikos Darbininką Sojungos kad je visi gavo pakelti mokesti, trumpesnias volandos ir geresnias darbo sąlygas. Darbdaviai moka komenkiansę mokesti vyramskurie nera susiorganizave, nes su jais apsiruośia pavienini, opavinią jegoa derejimuase su jais yra labai silpnos, ir nesiorganizuoti darbininkai yro privesti imti tiek kiek darbdavys jems duoda. Darbdavys iš to pasinondodams privercia darbininkus dirbti uź menką mokesti—kitaip sokant, darbdavyś padaro savo prekę už darbo kurię slato ant pardovimo darbininkai.

Darbininkai kurie susorganizuoja i darbininku unijas turi gana galybes kad lolivanti nusorendime kokę je turiganti mokesti. Darbininkai unijos turi balsą nusorendime kokę ju sa nariai turi ganti mokesti; tokiu budu nedaleisdomi kad darbdavys moketą menkesnę mokesti nekaip rodos teisinga suorganizuotiems darbininkams.

Galime podaryti prilyginimą tarp suorganizuotą ir nesuorganizuotą darbininką ir randome skirtumą mokestije ir valandose. Tas parodo kad apsimoka darbininkams organizuoties. Nesuorganizuotose geležies ir plieno dirbtuose Suvienitę Volstiję ir Kanados, dirbdami podeśints ir doilika valandą ant dienos, darbininkai ganna teip: paprosti dabininkai ganna uno $1.50 lik $1.85 mekanikai ganno uno $2.50 lik $3.00 ant dienos, be ekstra mokesties už ekstra darbą siokiomis dienomis ir nedeldieniais, nežiurint ant to kaip ilgai je dirba.

Dabar temink kiek ganna susiorganizavusieji darbininkai ir nuspręsk kokę toi didelę nandą je turo iš priežasties prigulejino pri darbininkai organizaciją.

Suorganizuoti darbininkai, dirbdami likpo aštuonias valandos ant dienos ganna: poprasti darbinink ai kasyklose, apskritai po $2.62 ant dienos; budavojimo darbininkai dirbdami paprastą darbą prie budavojimo vannę ganna apskirtai po $3.00 ant dienos.

Jei šitie suorganizuoti vyrai nebutu susiorganizave lik šiam laikin, je butą dirbe beveik už tos pačios mokestis kokios yro mokamos darbininkams geležies ir plieno kompaniją šios mokestis yra galima patvirtinti visoje šalije kos vienoje pramones vietaje.

Virai dirbanti plieno išdirbystes kompanijoms gali pakelti savo a gas, jei to tik geidžia. Bet jus turite susiorganizuoti kad to dasiekti. Plieno kompanija ne mokes jums daugians kaip gannate dabar ir nepatrumpins darbo valandu lik jais neprisirosysite prie darbininka organizacija, kurios apsangoja jus ir jusu sądarbininkus.

Gal bus jums pasakota apskitokims sumnujmus, bet jei jus posivaktunsite, atrosite kad tik Amerikos Darbininką Sojungo su savo dangamu ir kos laik didinančinosi skaitlienni sąnarinę, turi samanyma su kurie pogelba jos sąnariai apturi nanda.

Organizuokites—Jei norite ganti geresnę mokesti už savo darbą!

Organizuokites—Jei norite trumpesnias valandos!

Organizuokites—Jei norite geresnias darbo sąlygas!

Perskaitęs paduok si aplinkrošti savo sądarbininkom ir posišnekek su juomi opie tai.

Liepkite savo drungoms svetimose šalyse poditikti tenais pakol jus ir jusą sądarbininkai neturesite progos sutverti stiprę uniję ir pakelti algas pakol jos nebus teisingos.

Darbininkams plieno dirbtuvese priguletą ganti geresą mokesti, Susiorganizuokite ir gansite.

Proga jan atejo. Darbininką nera gana, jei posinandosite iš šitos progos jus ir jusą sądarbininkai turesite proga buti dekingi už prisirošywa prie darbininką organizacijos.

Neuzilgo išeis aplinkrasti No. 3 ir tada jus turesite progą susiorganizuoti. Lank No. 3.

Frank Morrison
Roštininkas A. D. S.

Saml Gompers.
Primsedis Amerikos Darbininka Sojungo.

Isleista Amerikos Darbininka Sojungo, 801-809 "G" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR NO. 1

HUNGARIAN

FIGYELMEZTETÉS!

A VAS ÉS ACZÉL GYÁRAKBAN DOLGOZÓ MUNKÁSOK RÉSZÉRE.

Itt az idö, hogy a vas-és aczélgyárakban dolgozó munkásoknak muszáj érezniök ès tudnick, milyen reménytelen a helyzetük. Eddig cselekedtetek mint egyes emberek. Tudjátok és érzitek—e, hogy mily erösek volnátok, ha egyesülnétek és szervezetbe lépnétek?

A szervezetlen állapot következtében a fizetéstek alacsonyak, a munkaórák hosszuak, dolgoztok igen nehéz feltételek alatt és daczára azon ténynek, hogy az élelmi szerek folyton drágulnak, a megérdemelt fizetés alig elegendö a megélhetéshez. Tehetetlenek vagytok megoltalmazni magatokat balesetek ellen, melyek gyakoriak, betegségek ellen, melyek titeket gyakran meglátogatnak, munkahiány ellen industriális depressió alatt, mindazon bajok ellen, amelyekkel a munkásoknak minden gyárban meg kell elégedniok, különösen akkor, ha nincsenek szervezve. Mindezen bajokat le lehetne szállitani vagy eltávolitani, ha egyesulnétek.

Mindezen bajokat nem lehet egyszerre eltávolítani, de meglehet azokat javítani és leszállitani a nagy vasés aczélgyárakban dolgozó összes munkások szervezése által, tekintet nélkul arra, vajjon gyakorlott mechanikusok—e vagy csak egyszerü munkások.

Elérkezett az idö, amidön vas és aczél munkások, tekintet nélkül mechanikai tehetségékre, vallásukra, szinökre vagy nemzetiségökre össze legyenek kötve a testvériség és egyenlöség igazi eszméjével—és ez igen fontos dolog, ha azt akrják, hogy legyen reményük a bajok eltávolítására, jogok szerzésére és a munka álapotok megjavítására.

Az amerikai munkás egyesület (American Federation of Labor) fennáll csakis egy czélból—hogy az ország munkásainak jogait védelmezze és érdekeit és boldogságukat elösegítse, hogy igazságos eljarásban részesüljenek és hog a munkások az életben olyan helyet foglaljanak el, amely öket igazság szerint megilleti.

Az American Federation of Labor tisztviselöi és szervezöi idöröl idöre szervezték és szervezni megkisérelték a vas és aczél munkásokat az ország külömbözö részeiben, ahol vas és aczél gyárak léteznek, de mert a vas és aczél tárasaságok pénz tekintetében oly erösek, könnyü volt nekik bezárni a gyárakat ott, a hól a szervezési munka megkezdödöt és elbocsátani azon munkásokat, akik hajlandók voltak belépni vagy segítettek uniót szervezni, így az uniót szétugrasztottak és a munkásokat annyira kiéheztették hogy kénytelenek vóltak vissza menni.

Az American Federation of Labor kidolgozott egy tervet, hogy az összes gyakorlott és gyakorlatlan vas és aczél gyárakban dolgozó munkásokat szervezze és csak a munkások támogatása kívántatik, hogy a jó eredmény biztosítva legyen. A terv a következö:

Ez ismeretes lesz mint 1. számu röpirat és benne meg van magyarázva a szervezési terv. Utána következni fog más röpirat—2. számu röpirat, amelyben meg lesz magyarázva a szervezett munka tárgya és czélja és részben le fogja irni azon allapotokat, amelyek alatt a gyári munkások jelenleg dolgoznak, valamint megmagyarázza azt, hogy tökéletes szervezéssel mit lehet elérni.

Ha figyelmesen elolvassák ezen valamint a 2. számu röpiratot, következni fog a 3. számu röpirat.

A 3. számu röpirat egyszerre ki lesz ozstva a vas és aczélgyárak munkásainak az Egyesult Államokban és Kanadaban. Tudtára lesz adva a munkásoknak a gyülés napja és kelté, az illetö hely neve és ézime, ahol a gyülés meg fog tartatni, úgy hogy mindenkinek alkalma lesz a gyülésen megjelenni, és ha megjelenik, meg fogja tudni, hogy ilyen gyülések tartatnak minden városban, plejzen vagy telepen Amerikában, ahol vas és aczélgyárak léteznek.

Hogy a gyülések egy és ugyanazon napon fognak megtartatni, az azon ézélból fog torténni, hogy a megkülömböztetés hathatósan kikerültessék. Ha hüék saját magukhoz és másokhoz, úgy ezeken a gyüléseken meg fognak jelenni.

A röpiratok ki esznek nyomatva minden nyelven, melyet a munkások beszélik.

Nagy segitséget nyujthatnak ennek a megkezdett mozgalomnak a saját érdekükben, ha tengeren túl élö barátainak és rokonainak irnak és figyelmeztetik öket arra, hogy a saját érdekükben még egy vagy két évig ne jöjjenek Amerikába.

Olvassák el ezen röpiratot figyelmesen és adják oda barátaiknak, és várják a 2. és 3. számu röpiratot.

A vas és aczél munkások legnagyobb része idöröl idöre hajalandóságot mutatott a szervezkedéshez. Ha azt akarják, hogy a legközelebbi jövöben jogaik és érdekeik meg legyenek védve, az idö és az alkalom hozzá most megvan.

Munkástársak figyeljetek. Az egyesület és testvériség eszméjét mélyen véssétek be a szivetekbe és gondolataitokba.

Szervezkedjetek, egyesüljetek, tömörüljetek!

Testvéri tisztelettel,

Frank Morrison
A. F. of Labor, titkárja.

Saml Gompers.
A. F. of Labor elnöke.

Kiadja az American Federation of Labor, központja: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

---

2. SZÁMU RÖPIRAT

HUNGARIAN

Tanuljatok a Szervezkedést Illetöleg

A VAS ÉS ACZÉLGYÁRI MUNKÁSOK MEGOLTALMAZHATJÁK MAGUKAT.

Az egyes munkás a mai idöben tehetetlen. A saját egyéni erejébol nem nagyobbíthatja meg a fizetését vagy nem rövidítheti meg a munkaidöt. De a bért meg lehet nagyobbítani és a munkaidöt megrövidíteni, ha az egyes munkások munkástársaikkal egyesülnek munkás szervezetben.

A munkásegyesületek tagul felvesznek minden munkást tekintet nélkül a szinére, vallására vagy nemzetiségére, tekintet nélkül arra, hogy gyakorlott vagy egyszerü munkások-e. A munkásegyesületek azon törekednek, hogy tagjaik részére kivívjanak jobb munkafeltételeket, rövidebb munkaidöt és jobb bért. De az egyes munkások ezen jótéteményeket meg nem kaphatják, ha munkástársaikkal nem csinálnak közös ügyet. Egyéni törekvés nagyon gyenge, de "az unióban van erö."

Az ameraikai munkásegyesület (American Federation of Labor) 2,000,000 tagot számlál. A munkások az amerikai munkásegyesületben azért tartják meg a tagságukat, mivel mindenki fizetés emelést kapott, azonkivül rövidebb munkaidöben és jobb munkafeltételekben részesül. A munkaadók a lehetö legalacsonyabb bért fizetnek az olyan munkásoknak, akik nincsenek szervezve, mivel úgy bánnak velök mint egyénekkel, és az egyes munkások eladó munkaereje nagyon kicsi, és azért a szervezetlen munkások kénytelenek elfogadni olyan bért, mint aminöt nekik a munkaadók megkínálnak. A munkaadó felhasználja az alkalmat és kényszeríti munkásait alacsony bérért dolgozni—más szóval, a munkaadó meghatározza az árt a munkáért, melyet a munkás elád.

Munkás unióban szervezett munkásoknak elég erejök van ahhoz, hogy részök legyen a munkájokért járó bér meghatározásánál. A munkás unióknak van szavuk, a tagjaik részére megállapitandó munkaár dolgában, igy kikerülik azt, hogy a munkaadók megállapit hassanak olyan bért, amely a szervezett munkások meggyöződése szerint igazságtalan.

Hasonlítsuk csak össze a szervezett és a szervezetlen munkásokat és meggyözödünk, hogy milyen külömbség van köztük a bér és munkaidö tekintetében. Ezzel be lesz bizonyitva, hogy a szervezkedés kifizeti magát.

A szervezetlen vas és aczélgyárakban az Egyesült Államokban és Kanadában a munkások, akik naponta tíz—tizenkét órát dolgoznak, korülbelül a következö bért kapják: Munkások, $1.50—töl $1.85—ig naponta, és mechanikusok kapnak $2.25—töl $3.00—ig naponta, semmi külön fizetés idöntúli munkáért hétköznapon vagy vasárnap, tekintet nélkül arra, hogy milyen hosszú ideig dolgoznak.

És most lássuk, hogy mit kapnak a szervezett munkások és határozza meg maga azt a nagy jótéteményt, amelyet a munkásszervezetek kivívtak. Szervezett munkások és mesteremberek nyolcz órai munkáért kapnak: munkások a bányákban átlag $2.62 naponta. Épületeknél dolgozó munkások, végezve gyakorlatlan munkát házak épitésénél, átlag $3.00 naponta.

Ha ezen szervezett munkások szervezetlenül maradtak volna, most is dolgoznának ugyanolyan feltételek alatt és olyan bérért, mint aminöt a vas és aczélgyári munkások kapnak. Ezen adatok igazságáról meggyözödhetik majdnem minden indusztriális központban az országban.

Az aczélgyárakban dolgozó munkások nagyobb bért kaphatnának, ha akarnának. De szervezkedni kell, ha azt elérni akarják. Az aczélgyári társaságok nem fognak nagyobb bért fizetni, mint most, nem is roviditik meg a munkaidöt addig, amig nem egyesülnek munkásszervezetben munkástársaik és saját magok érdekében.

Lehet, hogy valaki más módot fog ajánlani, de ha megvizsgálja a dolgot, meg fog gyözödni arról, hogy az amerikai munkás egyesület, nagy és növekedö tagsága mellett, egyedül képes tagjai részére ezeket a jótéteményeket kivívni.

Ha a munkáért tobb pénzt akartok—szervezkedjetek!

Ha rövidebb munkaidöt akartok—szervezkedjetek!

Ha jobb munkafeltételeket akartok—szervezkedjetek!

Ha elolvasta ezen röpiratot, adja át barátainak és tartson velök tanácsot.

Utasitsa barátait odahaza, hogy még maradjanak ott, mig nem lesz alkalma, munkástársaival együtt, szervezni erös uniót és felemelni a bert a kellö fokra.

Az aczégyárakban dolgozó munkások nagyobb bért megérdemelnek. szervezkedjetek és megkapjátok. Itt az alkalom. Munkahiány van és ha felhasznalja az alkalmat, magok és munkástársaik nagyon fognak örülni, hogy munkásszervezetben egyesültetek.

A 3. számu röpirat ki lesz adva rövid idö múlva, lesz alkalmuk a szervezkedéshez. Várjatok a 3. számu röpiratra.

Frank Morrison
A. F. of Labor titkárja.

Saml Gompers.
A. F. of Labor elnöke.

Kiadja az American Federation of Labor, központja: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULÁR ČÍSLO 1 SLAVONIC

POZOR!

Robotnici v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii

Teraz je čas, keď vy, robotníci pracujúci v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii, musia pocítiť a znať, že jakými bezmocnými sa stali. Jednali ste, čo jednotlivci. Či vy viete a cítite, že jakými mocnými by ste sa mohli stať, keby ste boli sjednotsní a sorganisovaní?

Následkom vášho nesorganisovaného stavu stali ste sa obeťami nízkej mzdy, dlhých pracovných hodín, pracujúcimi pod tými najhoršími podmienkami a toto všetko zapríčinili ste si vzdor tomu, že životné potreby ustavične vstúply v cene a že s vašou mzdou, ktorú vám platia, nemôžte ani približne, ba nedostatočne zaokryť tieže. Vy ste bezmocní ohladom vaše ochrany proti nehodám, ktoré sú časté, proti nemoci, ktorá vás často navštevuje, proti záhalke následkom priemyselnej depressie, proti zlu, s ktorým robotníci vo všetkých priemyselných odvetviach v každom čase musia byť spokojní, zvlášť ale, keď nie sú sorganisovaní. Všetky tieto zlá môžu byť umenšené alebo odstránené, keď sa sjednotíte.

Všetko zlo súvisiace s vaším priemyslom nemôže byť odrazu zničené, ale môže byť zmenené a znížené pomocou organisovania sa všetkých robotníkov zamestnaných vo velkých železiarských a oceliarskych závodoch nehladiac na to, či ste výborní remeselníci alebo jednoduchí nádenníci.

Čas je tu, v ktorom železiarski a oceliarski robotníci bez rozdielu ich remeselníckej schopnosti, vierovyznania, barvy alebo národnosti mali by sa spojiť cestou verného bratstva a solidarity—sú to veci, ktoré sú základné jestli dúfate zničiť zlo, domôcť sa práv a zlepšiť vaše postavenie.

Americká Federácia Práce má len jeden ciel k jestvovaniu—chrániť práva a zlepšovať záujmy a blahobyt robotného ludu krajiny, by sa s nimi spravedlive nakladalo a by robotníci mohli zaujať vo verejnom živote také postavenie a taktiež i v záležitosťach naších, aké im správne prislúcha.

Úradníci a organisátori Americkej Federácie Práce s času na čas organisovali a pokúsili sa organisovať železiarských a ocelairskych robotníkov na mnohých miestach, kde taký priemysel sa nachodí, ale poneváč železiarske a oceliarske korporácie sú finančne mocné, tak bolo to pre nich snadnou prácou zatvoriť ich závody tam, kde organisujúca práca bola v prúde a vypustiť z práce takých robotníkov, ktorí javili ochotu alebo poskytli dát pomoc ku utvoreniu unie, čím rozbúrali uniu a vyhladovali ich zamestnancov ku poddajnosti.

Americká Federácia Práce vypracovala plán, dla ktorého majú byť sorganizovaní všetci cvičení i necvičení robotníci v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii a tento plán potrebuje len podporu robotníkov, aby korunovaný bol zdarom. Plán je nasledovný:

Toto je známe ako obežník č. 1, v ktorom upovedomení ste o plane sorganizovania. Za týmto nasledovať bude obežník druhý-obežník č. 2, v ktorom vysvetlené budú ciele a predmet organizovanej práce a opísané bude do podrobna položenie fabrických robotníkov v prítomnom čase a okrem toho vysvetlené bude, čo môže byť docielené základnou organisáciou.

Keď si pozorne precítate tento ako aj obežník č. 2, nasledovať bude obežník č. 3.

Obežník č. 3. rozposlaný bude naraz rozličným robotníkom v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii vo Spojených Štátoch a Kanade. V tom robotníci upovedomení budú, kedy sa bude odbývať schôdza, ako i udaná bude adressa a meno toho miesta, kde schôdsa sa vydržiavať bude, aby tak každý mal príležitosť dostaviť sa na schôdzu, a keď sa na ňu dostavíte, vtedy presvedčíte sa, že podobné schôdze v každom meste, plejzi a osade v Amerike, kde nachodia sa železiarske a oceliarske fabriky.

Ciel, aby schôdze zadržané boly v ten samý deň a dátum, smeruje k tomu, aby sa nerobil žiaden rozdiel. Keď ste verný samému sebe a každému inému, tak sa na tieto schôdze dostavíte.

Obežníky tlačené budú vo všetkých rečiach, jakými hovoria robotníci v železiarskych aoceliarských fabrikach.

Velmi môžete byť na pomoci tomuto pohybu, ktorý započal sa vo vašom vlastnom záujme, keď odpíšete vaším priatelom a známym na druhej strane mora a dáte im poučenie, aby aspon za rok alebo dva neprichodili do Ameriky.

Prečítajte si tento obežník pozorne a podajte ho i vašim priatelom a čakajte obežník č. 2. a č. 3.

Väčšina železiarskych a oceliarskych robotníkov s času na čas ukazuje nachylnosť k sorganisovaniu są. Jestli mate nádej, že v budúcnosti budete si chrániť vaše práva a záujmy, teraz naskytuje sa vám k tomu čas.

Bratia robotníci, poslúchnite. Nech duch jednoty a bratstva hlboko vryje sa do vaších srdo.

Organizujte, spájajte a sjednocujte sa!

S bratským pozdravom,

Frank Morrison
Sekretár Am. Fed. Práce.

Saml Gompers.
Předseda Am. Fed. Práce.

Vidano Skrz American Federation of Labor, Centralui Ofic 801-809. G Str. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULÁR Č. 2 SLAVONIC

POUČTE SA OHĽADOM ORGANISÁCIE

ROBOTNÍCI V ŽELEZIARSKEJ A OCELIARSKEJ INDUSTRII MÔŽU SA CHRÁNIŤ.

Jednotlivý robotník v dnešnom čase je málomocný. Nemôže si podvýšiť mzdu alebo zkrátiť pracovné hodiny svojim vlastným namáhaním. Lež mzdy môžu byť podvýšené a pracovné hodiny zkrátené, keď jednotliví robotníci spolčia sa s inými spolurobotníkmi v robotnícku organisáciu.

Robotnícke organisácie prijímajú za členov všetkých robotníkov bez ohladu na barvu, náboženstvo a národnosť, či sú oni cvičení alebo len jednoduchí robotníci. Robotnícke organisácie starajú sa o lepšie pracovné podmienky, kratšie pracovné hodiny a o lepšiu mzdu. Ale robotníci nemôžu dosiahnuť žiadne výhody pre seba, keď neučinia to spoločnou záležitosťou so svojimi spolurobotníkmi. Námahy jednotlivcov sú slabé, ale "v unii je sila."

Americká Federácia Práce má 2,000,000 členov. Robotníci podržujú si členstvo v Americkej Federácii Práce, lebo všetci dosiahli podvýšku mzdy, kratšie pracovné hodiny a lepšie podmienky, pod ktorými pracujú. Zamestnávatelia platia tie najmenšie mzdy neorganisovaným robotníkom, lebo s týmito robotníkmi zaobchodia ako s jednotlivcami a jednajúca sila jednotlivcov je velmi malá, a neorganisovaní robotníci nútení sú prijať nabídku zamestnávateľa. Zamestnávatel toto využitkuje a núti robotníkov pracovať za nízku cenu—inými slovami, zamestnávatel ustáli cenu za prácu, ktorú má robotník na predaj.

Robotníci, ktorí sorganisujú sa v robotnícku uniu, majú dosť sily brať účasť pri ustalovaní mzdy, jakú majú dostať za svoju prácu. Robotnícke unie majú slovo pri ustálení mzdy za prácu svojich členov a tak prekazia zamestnávatelom ustáliť mzdu, ktorá je nižšia, než tá, ktorú sorganisovaní robotníci považujú za spravedlivú.

Nože len porovnajme organisovaných a neorganisovaných robotníkov a vynajdime rozdiel, čo sa týka mzdy a pracovných hodín. Týmto dokáže sa, že robotníkom odplatí sa organisovať.

V nesorganizovaných železiarskych a oceliarskych fabrikách vo Spojených Štátoch a Kanade robotníci, pracujúci od desať do dvanásť hodín denne, dostávajú asi naslednovné mzdy: Robotníci, od $1.50 do $1.85 denne a mechanickí remeselníci od $2.25 do $3.00 denne a žiadnu mimoriadnu plácu za presčas v robotný deň alebo v nedelu, bez ohladu na to, jak dlho pracujú.

A teraz vidme, čo dostanú organisovaní robotníci a ustálte sami, jaké velké dobrodenia docielené sú výlučne len robotníckymi organisáciami. Organisovaní robotníci, a remeselníci, pracujúci len osem hodín denne, dostávajú: Robotníci v majnách, priemerne $2.62 na deň. Stavební robotníci, končiaci jednoduchú prácu pri stavbe budov, priemerne $3.00 na deň.

Keby títo sorganisovaní robotníci boli ostali nesorganisovanými, ešte dosial pracovali by za o mnoho nižšie mzdy, než jaké železiarske a oceliarske spoločnosti platia svojim robotníkom. Ohladom týchto číslic môžete sa presvedčiť skoro v každom industriálnom stredisku v krajine.

Robotníci, pracujúci pre Steel Company, môžu dostať podvýšku mzdy, keď chcú. Ale aby ste to dostali, musíte sa sorganisovať. Oceliarska spoločnosť nebude vám platiť viac mzdy, než kolko dostávate teraz, ani nezkráti pracovné hodiny, jestli neutvoríte robotnícke organisácie na ochranu vaších spolurobotníkov a samých seba.

Možno povie vám dakto o inakších spôsoboch, ale keď vec vyšetríte, presvedčíte sa, že Americká Federácia Práce, so svojim velkým a rastúcim členstvom, má ten jediný plán, ktorým jej členovia môžu byť účastní vo výdatných dobrodeniach.

Keď chcete viac peňazí za svoju prácu, sorganisujte sa!

Keď chcete mať kratšie pracovné hodiny, sorganisujte sa!

Keď chcete mať lepšie pracovné podmienky, sorganisujte sa!

Keď ste prečítali tento obežník, dajte ho vaším spolurobotníkom a poradte sa o tom.

Poradte vaším priatelom v starom kraji, aby zostali tam, kým nebudete mať príležitosť, i so svojimi spolurobotníkmi, založiť silnú uniu a vydobyť spravedlivú mzdu.

Robotníci v oceliarňach oprávnení sú na lepšiu mzdu. Sorganisujte sa a dostanete ju. Príležitosť je tu. Robotníkov je málo, a keď využitkujete toto položenie vy a vaši spolurobotníci budete povďační, že ste si založili robotnícku organisáciu.

Obežník č. 3 bude čoskoro vydaný a budete mať príležitosť sorganisovať sa. Dajte pozor na obežník č. 3.

S bratským pozdravom,

Frank Morrison
Sekretár A. F. of L.

Saml Gompers.
Predseda A. F. of Labor.

Vidano Skrz American Federation of Labor, Centralui Ofic 801-809. G Str. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULARZ NO. 1 POLISH

UWAGA!

Pracownicy Zelaznego I Stalowego Przemystu

Oto nadszedł czas w którym wy, platni robotnicy zelaznego i stalowego przemyslu, musieliscie uznac i uczuc swą bezsilnosc. Dotychczas działaliscie jako jednostki, a czy zeznajecie do jakiej potęgi i mocy byście doszli, gdybyście sie złączyc i zorganizowac zechcieli?

Z powodu braku tej organizacji staliście sie ofiarami nędznej opłaty, dlugich godzin ciężkiej pracy pod niemniej ciężkiemi warunkami. Koszt życiowy tymczasem sie ciagle zwiększa i wasze wynagrodzenia rozchody pokryc nie sa w stanie. Jesteście bezsilni w walce przeciwko częstym wypadkom, chorobom co nie są takze rzadkiemi, przeciwko bezroboczu w skutek zastoju przemysła, nakoniec, przeciwko wszystkim niedolom co spotykają robotników wszystkich przemysłów, a są najciezsze dla tych ktorym braknie stała organizacja. Większosc tych niedol może byc zmniejszona lub wcale zniszczona gdybyscie sie złączyli.

Naturalnie że wszystkie ujemne strony i niesprzyjające warunki odrazu usunięte być nie mogą, stopniowo jednak, mogą być zmienione i zmniejszane, ale to tylko za pomocą organizacji szczelnie obmyslonej wszystkimi pracownikami wielkiego zelaznego i stalowego przemyslu nie uwazajac na fakt czy jestescie wielce umiejętni mechanicy, lub zwyczajni robotnicy.

Oto nadszedl czas, dla was, pracownikow stali i zelaza, nie zważajac na zdolnosci w mechanice, religię, kolor rasowy i nacjonalnosc, złączyc się w jedno całe, prawdziwym duchem braterstwa i solidarnosci—elementa kardynalne jeżeli chcecie miec powodzenie w usunięciu niesprawedliwosci, zdobyciu praw i ulepszeniu warunkow.

Jedynym celem Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy jest czuwanie nad dobrobytem robotnikow w naszem kraju, oddania im sprawiedliwosci, ochronienia ich praw, dać im położenie w zyciu i możnosc przyjmowania, nalezającego im prawa udziału w sprawach.

Urzędnicy i organizatorowi Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy od czasu do czasu organizowali, i robili starania co do złączenia pracownikow zelaznych i stalowych wyrobów w róznych okolicach gdzie przemysł ten jest zasadzony; lecz w skutek wielkiej potęgi finansowej zelazo-stalowych korporacyj, rzeczą łatwą było dla nich zamknięcie fabryk w których praca organizacyjna się wszczynała i usuwajac robotnikow idących naprzeciw jej z chęcia złączenia sie, zrywali unję i głodzeniem zmuszali najemników do poddania.

Amerykanska Federacja Pracy zdecydowała puscic w działanie plan dla zorganizowania umiejetnych i nieumiejętnych pracownikow zelaznych i stalowych wyrobow, i plan ten aby miał zabiezpieczone powodzenie potrzebuje tylko waszego podparcia. Plan ten nastepujecy:

To będzie uznane jako cirkularz No. 1 i celem jego jest informacja co do planu organizacyjnego. Po tym nastąpi drugi—cirkularz No. 2—który objasni cele i dąznosci zorganizowanej pracy i opisze w czesci położenie przemysłowych wyrobnikow w czasie bieżącym i ukazy co może być dosięgnięte przez solidną organizację.

Po przeczytaniu i rozważnem rozmysleniu tego cirkularza, jako cirkularza No. 2, nastąpi cirkularz No. 3.

Cirkularz No. 3 będzie rozdawany jednoczasowo roznemi sposobami wszystkim robotnikom żelaznego i stalowego przemysłu w Stanach Zjednoczonych i Kanadzie. Ono oznajmi wszystkim robotnikom dzień e i datę mityngu, nazwę i adres miejsca gdzie mityng sie odbędzie, aby wszyscy mieli moznosc zejscia się tego dnia, na miejscu; zrozumiecie ze podobne mityngi będą urzadzane we wszystkich miastach, siolach i wsiach w Ameryce, w ktorych zelazo-stalowe fabryki są zasadzone.

Mityngi naznaczone są jednego dnia i daty dla usunięcia wahania się co do wyboru. Jezeli jestęscie wierni sobie i innym nie zaniedbujcie stawac się na mityngi.

Cirkularze bedą drukowane w językach mówionych przez robotników no fabrykach.

Wielką uslugę możecie okazac w tym ruchu zaczętym dla waszego dobrobytu, gdyby, pisząc do swych krewnych i przyjacioł co są w kraju, dali im dobrą radę, dla ich własnej korzysci, nie przyjeżdżac do Ameryki przed rokiem lub dwoma.

Czytajcie ten cirkularz uważnie, rozdawajcie przyjaciołom i wyglądajcie dla cirkularza No. 2 i No. 3.

Większosc pracownikow zelazo-stalowych wyrobów juz nieraz okazywała gotownosc zorganizowania się; jeżeli macie nadzieję w blizkiej przyszłosci, ochraniac swe prawa i ulepszyc swój byt, czas i materjal macie pod reką.

Bracia pracownicy, badzcie na bacznosci! Niechaj duch jednosci i braterstwa zapusci korzenia w waszych sercach i umyslach. Organizujcie sie i zjednaczajcie sie!

Wasz,

Frank Morrison
Sekretarz, A. F. P.

Saml Gompers.
Prezes Amerikanskiej Federacji Pracy

Wydane przez Amerykanske Federację Pracy, Główna Kwatera 801-809 G Street N. W., Waszyngton, D. C.

CIRKULARZ NO. 2 POLISH

Nauczajcie Sie Co Jest Organizacja

Robotnicy Żelaznago i Stalowego Przemyslu Mogą Sie Obraniać

Robotnik, jako jednostka, w dniu teraznejszym, jest bezsilny. On nie jest w stanie powiększyc swą oplatę lub skrócić godziny swej pracy własnemi siłami. Lecz oplata może być powiększona, a godziny pracy skrócone jeżeli każdy indywidualny robotnik zechce się złączyć ze swym bratem-robotnikiem w pracowniczej organizacji.

Pracownicza unja przyjmuje jako członka każdego robotnika nie zważajac na kolor rasowy i nacjonalnosć. Pracownicze organizacji mają za cel ulepszenie i ulatwienie warunków pracy dla swych członkow; skrócenie godzin pracy i powiększenie płaty. Lecz robotnicy nie mogą dostać żadnego ułatwienia dla siebie, jeżeli nie chcą działac wspólnie ze swemi braćmi-pracownikami. Indywidualne wysiłki, nawet najdoskonalsze, są bez mocy, lecz "w połączeniu się jest siła."

Liczymy 2,000,000 członkow w Ameryce w Amerykańskiej Federacji Pracy. Robotnicy pozostaja członkami w Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy bo otrzymali wszyscy powiększenie w opłacie, krótsze godziny, i ułatwienie warunkow pod którymi pracują. Naimujęci płacą jak najmniejsze wynagrodzenia robotnikom nie mającym stałej organizacji, bo się z nimi liczą jak z jednostkami którym nie możliwe jest zawarcie korzystego targu i nie zorganizowani robotnicy są zmusieni zgadzać się na warunki najmującego. Najmujęci korzystają z tego i zmuszają robotnikow pracować za małe wynagrodzenie, drugiemi słowami, najmujący naznacza opłatę za pracę ktorą robotnik ma na sprzedanie.

Robotnicy, którzy sie zorganizują w pracownicza unję, mają dostatecznie mocy aby brać udział w naznaczeniu opłat, za swą pracę. Pracownicze unji mają gtos przy ustanawenin opłaty za pracę swych członków, przeszkadzają najmującym naznaczać wynagrodzenie, które przez nie zorganizowanych robotnikow uważane jest za niedostateczne.

Zrobmy porównanie między zorganizowanymi i niezorganizowanymi robotnikami aby się dowiedzieć różnice w opłacie i godzinach pracy. To będzie dowodem, że robotnikom opłaca się zjednaczać.

W nie zorganizowanych fabrykach żelaznego i stalowego przemysłu w Stanach Zjedonoczonych i Kanadzie, robotnicy pracująci od 10- do 12-tu godzin dziennie, otrzymują około nastepujących opłat:– robotnicy, od $1.50 do $1.85 dziennie, a kupcy-mechanicy otrzymuja od $2.25 do $3.00 dziennie, bez wynagrodzenia za pracę po za ustanowionych godzin, bądz to w ciągu tygodnia lub w niedzielę nie zważając wcale jako ilosć czasu pracują.

Teraz spójrzcie ile zorganizowani robotnicy otrzymują i zazznaczcie sobie, jakie ogromne korzysci są wygrane jedynie przez pracownicze organizacje. Zorganizowani robotnicy, jako i kupcy, pracując tylko 8 godzin dziennie, otrzymują–robotnicy w kopalniac srednie $2.62 dziennie. Robotnicy budowniczy, nieumiejętni, przy budowaniu otrzymują srednie $3.00 dziennie.

Gdyby ci Zorganizowani robotnicy pozostali bez organizacji, to pracowali by do tychczas za niewiększe wynagrodzenie, niż te, co sie wypłaca robotnikom przez Żelazo-Stalowe Kompanje. Możecie zwierzyć podane cyfry na praktyce w kazdym przemysłowym centrze tego kraju.

Robotnicy, pracujący dla Stalowych Kompanij, mogą otrzymać powiększenie w wynagrodzeniu jeżeli tego sobie zyczą. Lecz musicie sie zorganizowac do zdobycia tego. Stalowa Kompanja nie zwiększy wam opłaty ani skróci godzin pracy dopóki nie sformujecie pracowniczej unji dla obronienia swych braci-robotników i was samych.

Wam mozę mowią o innych planach, lecz po zbadaniu będziecie przekonani ze Amerykanska Federacja Pracy ze swa liczną gromadą członkow, posiada jedyny plan do udoskonalenia bytu swych członkow.

Jeżeli chcecie więcej pieniędzy za swą pracę—Organizujcie się!

Jeżeli chcecie krótszych godzin—Organizujcie się!

Jeżeli chcecie lepszych warunków—Organizujcie sie!

Po przeczytaniu tego cirkularza dawajcie jego swojim współbraciom w prace i obsądzcie z niemi tą sprawę.

Radźcie waszym przyjaciolóm w obcych krajach, pozostać w nich dopóki wam się nie uda wyrobić i stworzyć silną unję i powiększyc opłatę do należytego stopnia i sprawedliwego.

Robotnicy stalowych fabryk mają prawo żadac wyższego opłacenia. Organizujcie się i bierzcie. Możnosc przed wami. Praca jest rzadka i jeżeli skorzystacie z położenia, wy i wasi współbracia bedą mieli powod być wdzięcznymi z powodu złaczenia się w pracowniczą organizację.

Cirkularz No. 3 prędko będzie wydanym i wtedy będziecie mieli możnosc zorganizowac się. Czekajcie na No. 3.

Wasz,

Frank Morrison
Sekretarz, A. F. P.

Saml Gompers.
Prezes Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy.

Główna Kwatera 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.